

FIG. 1

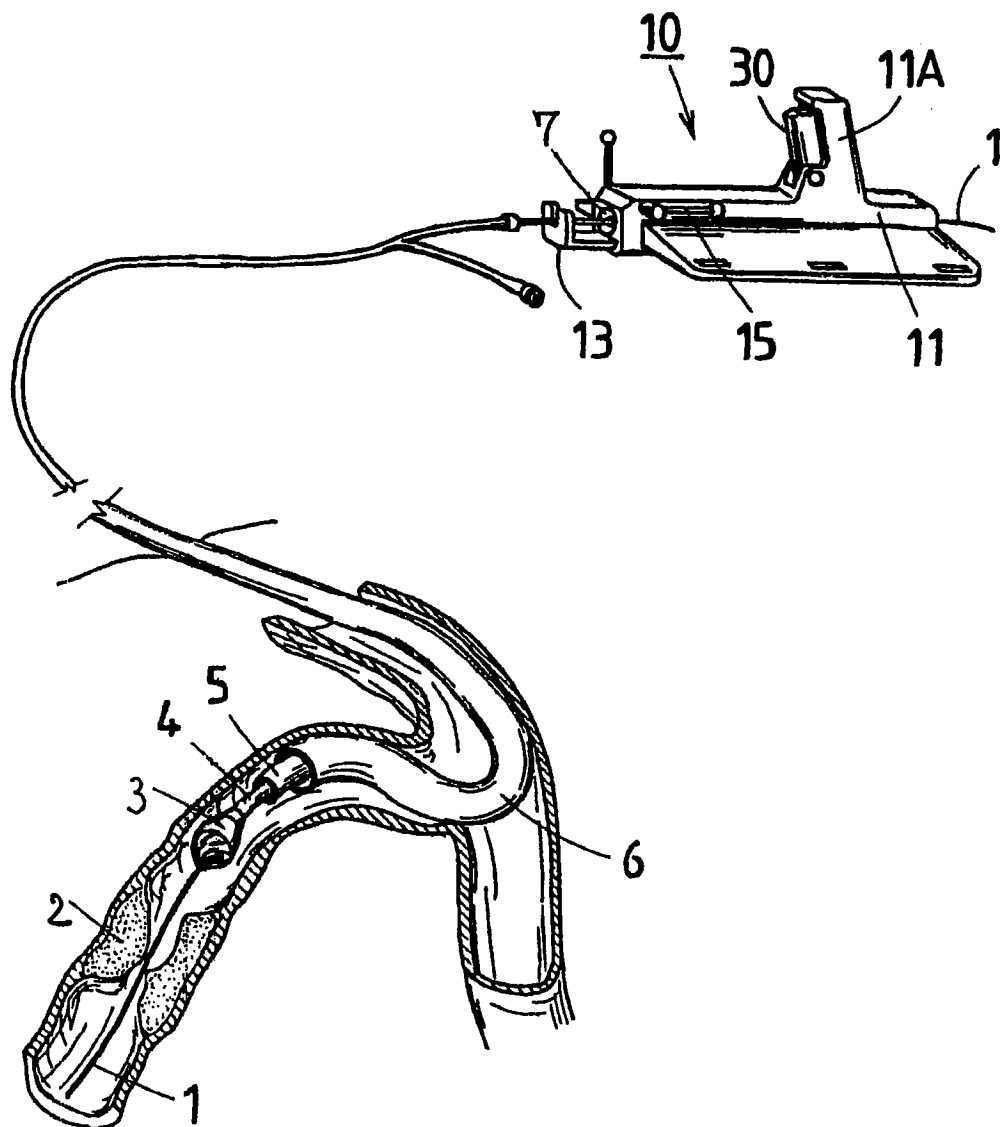


FIG.2

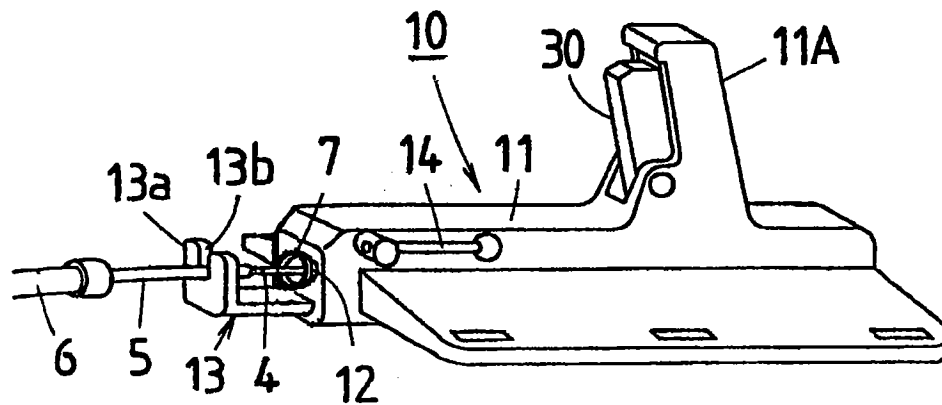


FIG.3

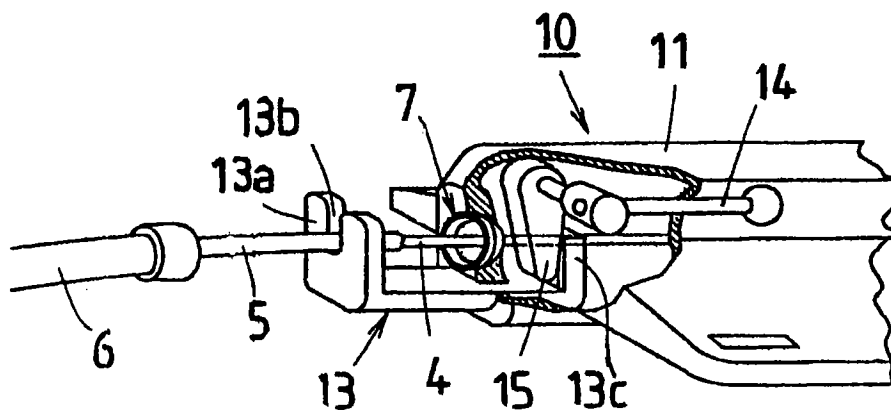
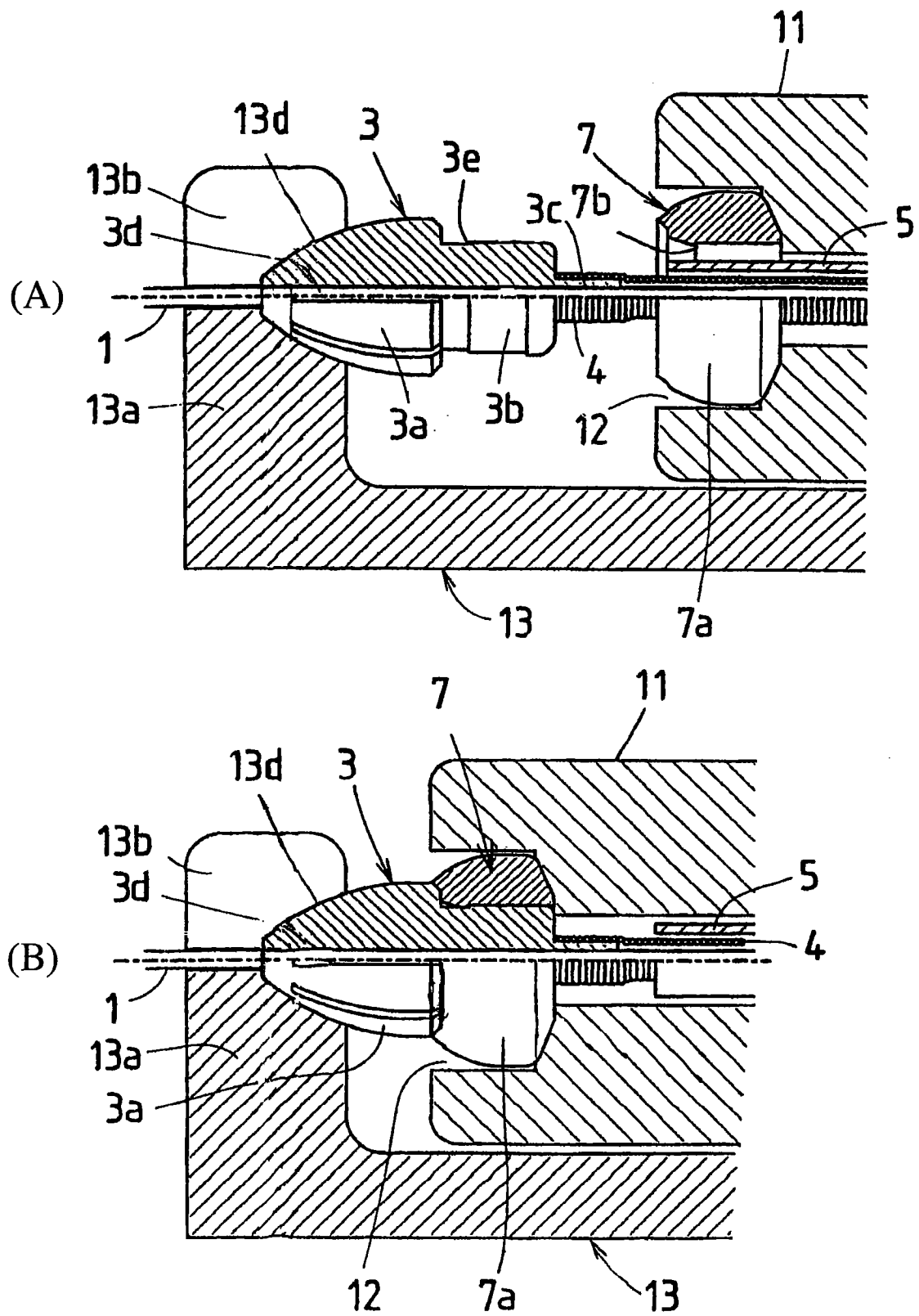


FIG.4



$\mathcal{H} = \{ \mathbf{h}_1, \mathbf{h}_2, \dots, \mathbf{h}_M \}$  is a set of  $M$  independent and identically distributed (i.i.d.) samples of the random vector  $\mathbf{h}$ . The random vector  $\mathbf{h}$  is defined as  $\mathbf{h} = [h_1, h_2, \dots, h_N]^T$ , where  $h_i$  is the  $i$ -th element of  $\mathbf{h}$ . The random vector  $\mathbf{h}$  is assumed to be a zero-mean Gaussian random vector with covariance matrix  $\mathbf{K}$ . The covariance matrix  $\mathbf{K}$  is defined as  $\mathbf{K} = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{h}\mathbf{h}^T]$ , where  $\mathbb{E}[\cdot]$  is the expectation operator. The covariance matrix  $\mathbf{K}$  is assumed to be positive semi-definite. The random vector  $\mathbf{h}$  is assumed to be a zero-mean Gaussian random vector with covariance matrix  $\mathbf{K}$ . The covariance matrix  $\mathbf{K}$  is defined as  $\mathbf{K} = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{h}\mathbf{h}^T]$ , where  $\mathbb{E}[\cdot]$  is the expectation operator. The covariance matrix  $\mathbf{K}$  is assumed to be positive semi-definite.



FIG.6

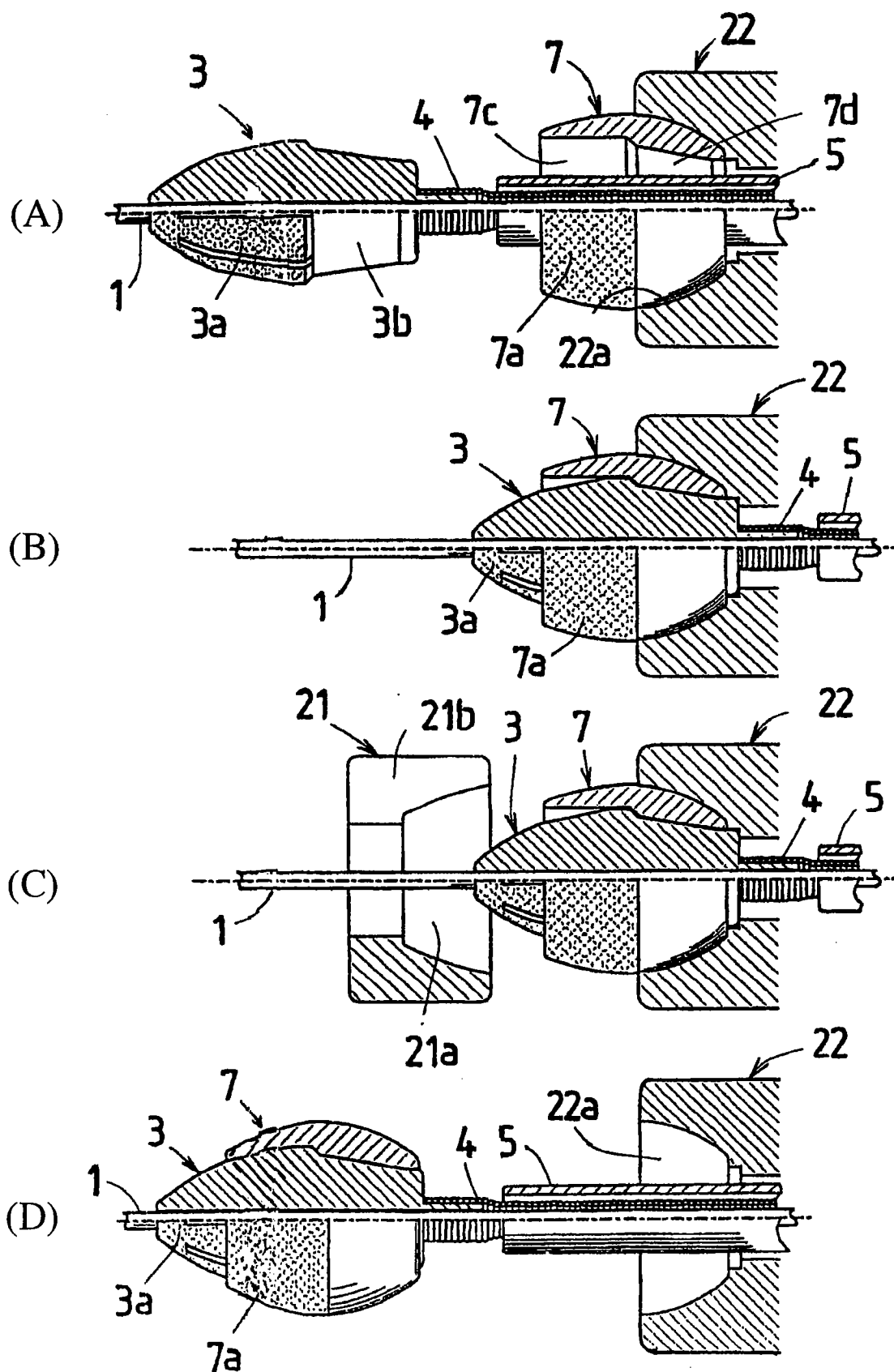


FIG.7

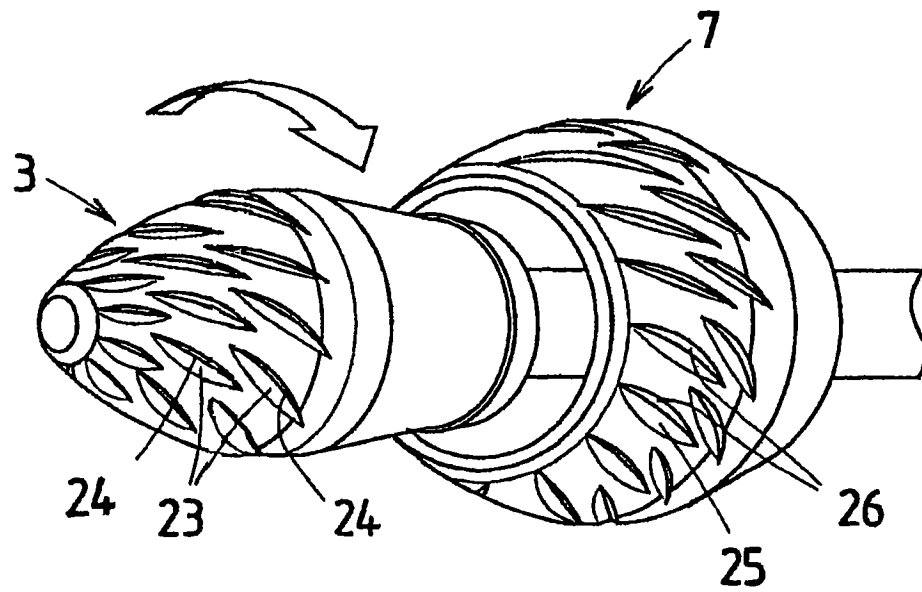


FIG.8

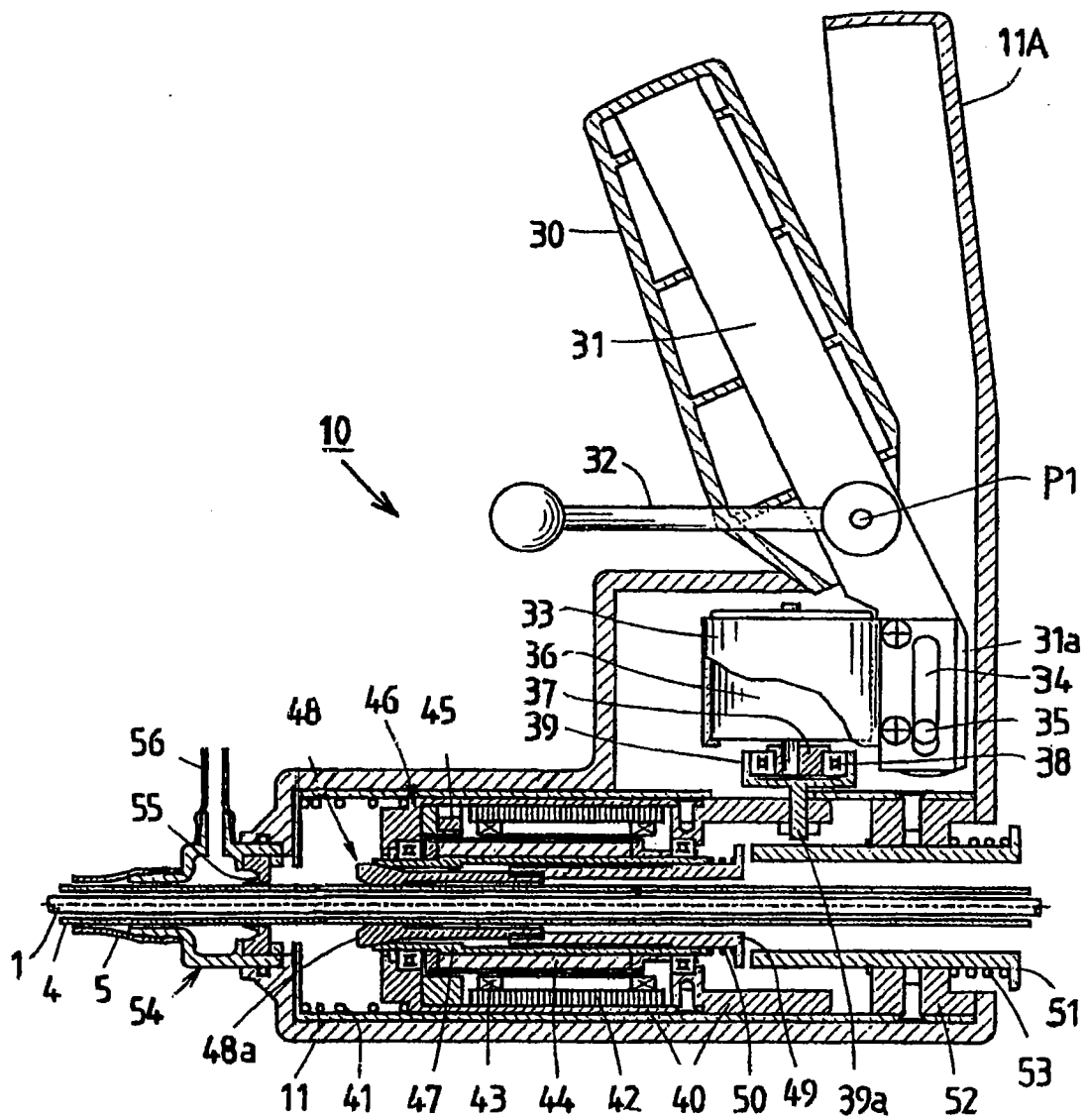


FIG.9

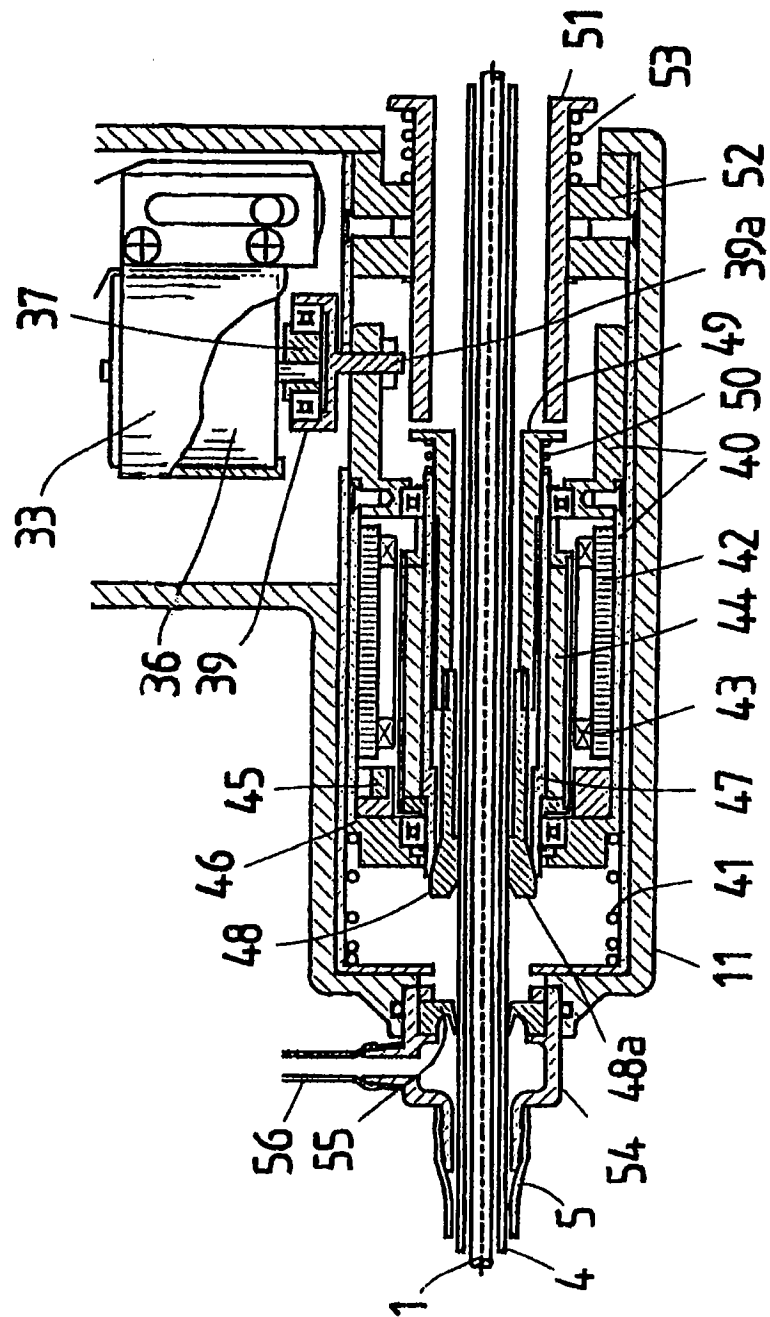




FIG.10

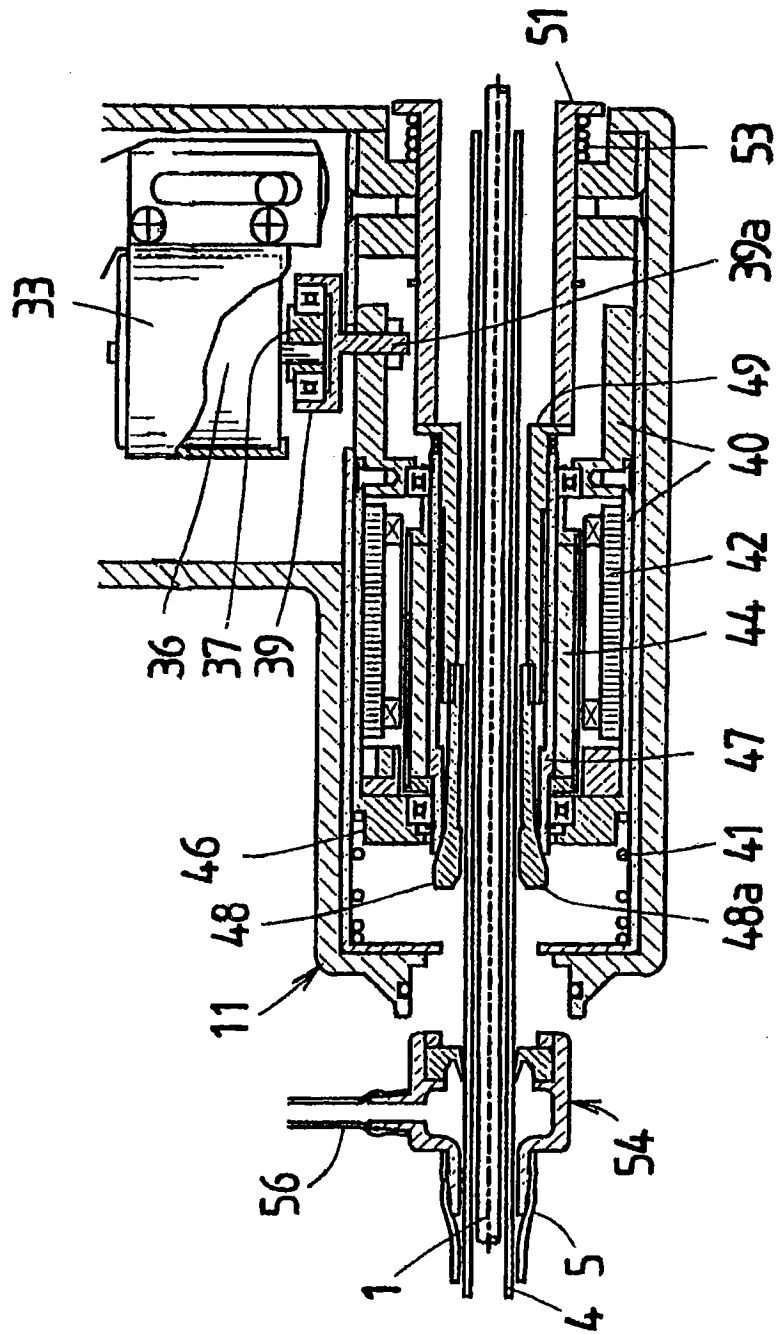


FIG.11

